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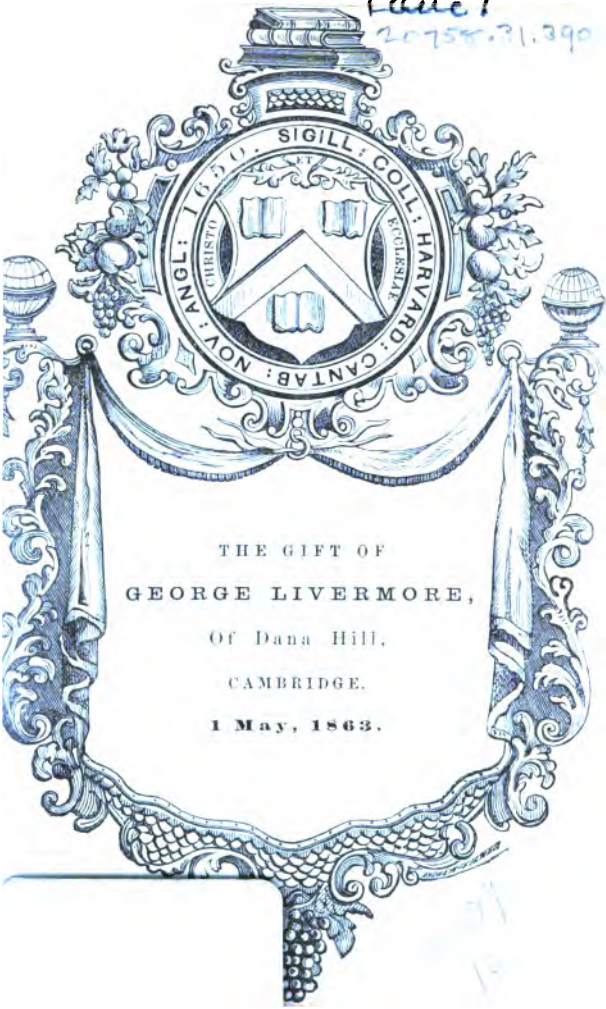

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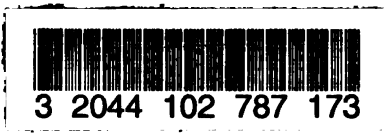
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THE

CHILD'S GRAMMAR.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

THERE are ten parts of speech—namely, Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

ARTICLE.

An Article is a word set before nouns, to fix their vague signification; there are three articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*; *a* and *an* are *indefinite*; *the* is *definite*. See *Mother's Grammar*, page 12.

NOUN.

A Noun is the name of a person, place, or thing.

PERSONS.

Papa, sister, man, child, friend, servant.

PLACES.

Garden, field, nursery, street, school, parlour, closet.

THINGS.

Table, chair, book, box, pen, glove, apple.

Some people define a noun to be whatever can be seen, heard, felt, or understood.*

KINDS OF NOUNS.

Nouns are divided into *common* and *proper*.

Nouns *common*, or common names, are such as belong to all of the kind.

EXAMPLES OF NOUNS COMMON.

Girl, woman, boy, &c.

Girl, is a name *common* to all female children: *woman*, is a name *common* to all women: but each has her *proper* name—every girl is a girl, but —— is your *proper* name.

Town, kingdom, county.

* Children do not readily conceive an idea of a noun which is not an object of sense; to *such* therefore they should be confined for some time.

EXAMPLES OF NOUNS PROPER, OR PROPER NAMES.

John, Mary, George, &c.

London, England, Middlesex, &c.

These require no article.

OTHER PROPERTIES OF NOUNS.

Nouns have genders, and numbers; as man, woman; king, kings.

A noun is sense, without any word added; as, What is that?—A *book*.

ADJECTIVE.

An Adjective is a word that denotes the *quality* of any person, place, or thing.

A child may be *good*, or *naughty*; a town may be *clean*, or *dirty*; a thing may be *pretty*, or *ugly*.

EXAMPLES OF ADJECTIVES.

Red, white, purple, good, bad, new, old, small, large, grave, gay, tall, short, &c.

An adjective has no sense alone; a *red*, a *new*, is nonsense.—You would say, What a red *thing*; or, What a red *riband* or *coat*; and then it may be understood.

EXAMPLES.

Article.	Adjective.	Noun.
A	neat	girl.
A	new	book.
The	white	cat.
The	green	curtains.
A	pretty	doll.
An	old	coat

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have degrees of comparison.

My doll is *pretty;* your's is *prettier;* Miss Smyth's is *prettiest.*

My paper is *white;* your frock is *whiter;* snow is *whitest.*

These degrees are called *positive, comparative,* and *superlative. See farther in Continuation.*

PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a word used *instead* of a *noun,* to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word.

Speaking of myself, instead of Mary (or whatever is my proper name), I say, *I,* or *me.*

I do not say, Mary rose; but *I* rose: not Kiss mamma; but Kiss *me.*

Not John is merry; John jumps; John laughs, and John sings; this would be very awkward—we say, John is merry; *he* jumps; *he* laughs, and *he* sings. We do not say, I love Mary, and I teach Mary; but, I love Mary, and I teach *her*.

KINDS OF PRONOUNS.

There are four kinds of pronouns: *personal, relative, demonstrative*, and *possessive*.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Singular. *I, thou, he, she.*

Plural. *We, ye, they.*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

They are so called, because they *relate* to substantives gone before, or coming after; they are, *who, which, what*, and *whether*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

This, that, other, the *same*.

This, in the singular, makes *these*, in the plural. *That*, in the singular, makes *those*, in the plural.

Which is used when *things* are spoken

of; as *who* and *whom* are, when *persons* are designed.

John is a boy, *who* learns Latin; Mary is the girl, *whom* I teach grammar. This is the book, *which* I wrote, for that purpose.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

There are likewise *possessive* pronouns; or what are called pronouns in the *possessive* case, or genitive case: they are as follow:

My, mine; our, our's.

Thy, thine; your, your's.

His, her, her's; it, it's; their, their's.

Whose, one's, other's, another's.

NUMBER.

Nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, have two Numbers; namely, the *singular* and *plural*.

The *singular* speaks of *one*—the *plural* speaks of more than one.

VERB.

A Verb is a word that signifies to *do*, to *suffer*, or to *be*.

Whatever you *do* is a verb: you *learn*, I *teach*.

Any word is a verb, to which you can prefix a personal pronoun.

I *write*, you *run*, he *jumps*; we *walk*, ye *read*, they *dance*.

I think	We think
Thou thinkest	Ye think
He thinks	They think

Or a noun may be prefixed.

EXAMPLES.*

Noun.	Verb.	Noun.	Verb.
Lambs	bleat	Birds	fly
Birds	sing	Fishes	swim
Girls	talk	Men	walk

EXAMPLES *of*

An Article	A Noun.	A Verb.	An Adjective.
A	fox	is	sly
The	girls	are	neat
The	boys	are	good
The	child	is	sick

* For practice, after studying the verb *to be*: the first time, to tell the part of speech only, afterward all the circumstances—indicative mode,

Article.	Noun.	Verb.	Adjective.
The	garden	is	pleasant.
The	room	is	large

EXAMPLES* *of*

A Pronoun Nominative.	A Verb.	A Pronoun Accusative.
I	love	you
I	teach	you
You	see	me
You	honour	me
He	knows	her
She	saw	him
We	met	them
They	heard	us

GENDERS OF PRONOUNS.

A pronoun has three Genders—*masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*, like nouns.

The *masculine* is used when the *he*-kind

present tense, &c. The modes and tenses are added at the latter part, as being the most difficult.

* These examples will serve to practise with again, after having learned the distinction of cases; the parts of speech should first be perfectly familiar to the young pupil.

is designed; the *feminine* is used when the *she*-kind is meant; and the *neuter*, when we speak of a thing without gender.

He, and *him*, are of the *masculine* gender. *She*, and *her*, are used for the *feminine* gender. When a thing is spoken of (that has *no* gender), we use the pronoun *it*, which is called *neuter*.

CASES OF PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun has two Cases, the *nominative*, and the *accusative*.

The *nominative* case goes *before* the verb; it is called the *agent*, and answers to the question *who*.

Who teaches Miss ——— ?

I teach her.

The *accusative follows* the verb, and is called the *object*; it answers to the question *whom*.—I ask, Whom do I teach grammar? You answer—You teach *me*.

The accusative is called the *objective* case, because it is the *object* of the verb.

CASES OF PRONOUNS.

Nominative.	Accusative.
I	Me
Thou	Thee
He	Him
She	Her
We	Us
Ye	You
They	Them
Who	Whom
Whosoever	Whomsoever

I teach her. She learns of *me*.
We love them. They love *us*.

PERSONS.

There are three persons, in each number, expressed by pronouns.

SINGULAR.

The first person speaks of *himself*; as, *I, me*.

The second person is spoken *to*; as, *thou, thee*.

The third person is spoken *of*; as, *he, him; she, her; it*.

PLURAL.

First person; speaking of ourselves, I say, *we, us.*

Second person; speaking to more than one, I say, *ye, you.*

Third person; speaking of more than one, I say, *they, them.*

All nouns are of the *third* person, and are spoken of by the appellations *he, she, it*, or *they; him, her*, or *them.*

PERSONS.

Nominative.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I	We
2. Thou	Ye*
3. He, she, *or* it	They

Accusative.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Me	Us
2. Thee	You*
3. Him, her, *or* it	Them

* Politeness requires the change from grammatical propriety in those particulars.

Nominative.		Verb.	Accusative.
1.	I	love	thee
2.	Thou	lovest	me
3.	He	loves	her
	She	loves	him
1.	We	love	them
2.	Ye	love	us
3.	They	love	you

GENDERS OF NOUNS.

There are two Genders, the *masculine* and the *feminine*.

The *masculine* denotes the *he*-kind. The *feminine* denotes the *she*-kind.

Nouns which signify things without life, are of *no* gender: so they are called of the *neuter* gender. In speaking of *a thing*, we use the pronoun *it*.

NUMBERS.

There are two Numbers, *singular* and *plural*.

The *singular* speaks of a *single* person or thing.

The *plural* speaks of more than one person or thing.

Sometimes the plural is formed by adding *s* to the singular; as a doll—two dolls; a book—two books.

CASES OF NOUNS.

Nouns have two Cases; the *nominative* and *genitive.*

The *nominative* names; it *goes before* the verb; and answers to the question *who* or *what.* Who teaches you? *Mamma* teaches me.

The *genitive* answers to the question *whose;* the sign is *of:* it denotes *possession,* and is sometimes called the *possessive* case; it is sometimes formed by adding an *apostrophe* and *s;* as, This is my sister's doll, or, the doll of my sister.

EXAMPLES OF CASES.

My *brothers* are come.
My *dolls* are above.
These are *plural.*

That is my brother's whip, or the whip of my brother.

This is my doll's hat, or the hat of my doll. The words brother's and doll's are in the *genitive* case.

Mamma has three maids. *Maids* is the plural of maid.

That is your maid's apron, or the apron of your maid. Maid's in the *genitive* case.

EXAMPLES OF CASES.

Nominative Plural.	Genitive Singular.
My brothers will come	My brother's horse
Our wives are here	My wife's fan
Calves are young cattle	We ate calf's head
The ladies are gone	This is a lady's whip
I have three masters	This is my master's book
I met your sisters	My sister's gown is come

An apostrophe distinguishes the genitive singular from the nominative plural.

This is my *sister's* fan.

My *sisters* love me.

When the noun ends in *y*, the plural sometimes ends in *ies;* as, the *ladies* are gone.

When the *nominative* plural ends in *s*, the *genitive* plural is formed by adding the apostrophe after the *s*; as, the ladies' gloves, or the gloves of the ladies.

ADVERBS.

An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, or to an adjective, or to a participle, or sometimes to another adverb, to express the quantity or circumstance of it.

As the adjective shews the *quality* of the noun, so the adverb shews the *manner* of the verb.

The adverb is frequently formed by adding *ly* to the adjective: such adverbs are convenient to practise with adjectives.

You have made a *neat* seam.

You sew *neatly*.

She is a *heedless* girl.

She behaves *heedlessly*.

He is a *peevish* boy.

He speaks *peevishly*.

Thus we use an adverb to shew the manner in which a thing is done.

You read well: *well* shews the *manner* in which you *read.*

I write ill, or badly: *ill*, or *badly*, are adverbs added to the verb *write.*

My pen is bad: *bad* is an adjective, shewing the quality of my pen.

You say your lesson *well.*

You are a *good* child.

Mrs. Smyth plays *excellently* upon the harp.

Mrs. Smyth is an *excellent* player.

ADVERB JOINED TO AN ADJECTIVE.

A truly good girl.

A very naughty boy.

A perfectly kind mother.

The adverb here shews the extent or degree of the quality.

ADVERB JOINED TO A PARTICIPLE.

A much beloved friend.*

A most loving child.*

* Here the participle is an adjective derived from a verb; *beloved* and *loving*, from *to love* and *to be loved.*

ADVERB JOINED TO ANOTHER ADVERB.

You read very well.

You work tolerably neatly.

Here the adverb prefixed, qualifies or restrains the signification of *well* and *neatly*.

KINDS OF ADVERBS.

There are six Kinds of adverbs; they are adverbs of *time*—of *place*—of *number*—of *quality*—of *affirming*—and of *denying*.

Adverbs of *time*, are *now*, *often*, &c.

Adverbs of *place*, are *where*, *here*, &c.

Adverbs of *number*, are *once*, *twice*, &c.

Adverbs of *quality*, are those which end in *ly*, as *justly*, &c.

Adverbs of *affirming* and *denying*, are *yes* and *no*.

Adverbs are sometimes compared, like adjectives, as *much*, *more*, *most*.

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech, that joins words or sentences together.

You are apt, *and* you love to learn; *but* you must take pains: *else* you will not get

forward;—*and*, *but*, and *else*, are conjunctions, which connect the sentences.

A conjunction has no meaning of itself, but is of great use *in connecting sentences*, and shewing their dependence upon each other; *and*, *but*, and *else*, have no meaning, but are necessary to explain our sentiments.

PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a word *set before* nouns, pronouns, and verbs, to express the relation of persons, places, and things, to each other. See list.

Mary came *to* me.

John is come *from* school.

To and *from* are prepositions.

A preposition is not significant of itself; but of great use to unite two significant words.

My papa is gone [*to*] London.

My brother is [*in*] Scotland.

My uncle is [*at*] Dover.

Leave out the preposition, and the sentences will be unintelligible.

I stand you
Putney is London

This is nonsense—add *by* and *near*, and you understand my meaning.

INTERJECTION.

An Interjection is a word *thrown in*, to express any sudden emotion of the mind; but not necessary to the sense.

Mary is a good girl; *oh!* how I love her!

Ah! what a nice doll.

Ah, and *oh*, might be left out; and the sense would remain the same: but they express my emotion.

PARSING LESSONS.

I.

The little birds sing praises to God, when they warble sweetly in the green shade.

The	article	they	pronoun
little	adjective	warble	verb
birds	noun	sweetly	adverb
sing	verb	in	preposition
praises	noun.	the	article
to	preposition	green	adjective
God	noun	shade	noun
when	adverb		

II.

The plants and the trees are made to give fruit to man; but man is made to give praise to God, who made him.

The	article	the	article
plants	noun	trees	noun
and	conjunction	are	verb

made	participle	made	participle
to	preposition	to	preposition
give	verb	give	verb
fruit	noun	praise	noun
to	preposition	to	preposition
man	noun	God	noun
but	conjunction	who	pronoun
man	noun	made	verb
is	verb	him	pronoun

III.

Every field is like an open book ; every painted flower hath a lesson written on its leaves.

Every	adjective	flower	noun
field	noun	hath	verb
is	verb	a	article
like	adjective	lesson	noun
an	article	written	participle
open	adjective	on	preposition
book	noun	its	pronoun
every	adjective	leaves	noun
painted	participle		

IV.

They all speak of Him, who made them; they all tell us, He is very good.

They	pronoun	they	pronoun
all	adjective	all	adjective
speak	verb	tell	verb
of	preposition	us	pronoun
Him	pronoun	He	pronoun
who	pronoun	is	verb
made	verb	very	adverb
them	pronoun	good	adjective

V.

God is in every place. He speaks in every sound we hear; He is seen in all that our eyes behold; let God therefore be in all thy thoughts.

God	noun	place	noun
is	verb	He	pronoun
in	preposition	speaks	verb
every	adjective	in	preposition

every	adjective	eyes	noun
sound	noun	behold	verb
we	pronoun	let	verb
hear	verb	God	noun
He	pronoun	therefore	conjunct.
is	verb	be	verb
seen	participle	in	preposition
in	preposition	all	adjective
all	adjective	thy	pronoun
that	pronoun	thoughts	noun
our	pronoun		

VI.

Fear the Lord; call upon the name of God.

Fear	verb	the	article
the	article	name	noun
Lord	noun	of	preposition
call	verb	God	noun
upon	preposition		

MODES, OR MOODS.

There are four Modes, or ways of *declining* verbs.

The Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, and Infinitive modes.*

INDICATIVE.

The *Indicative* mode *declares*, or *asks* a question.

I *write*. Do you *read?*

I *am* cold. *Are* you warm?

IMPERATIVE.

The *Imperative* mode *commands* or *forbids*. *Learn* your lesson. *Meddle* not with ink.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

The *Subjunctive* is so called, because it has often a conjunction subjoined—as, *If* I love.

* It is much better to abstain from farther explanation, till the pupil is perfectly mistress of the whole of the first part of the Child's Grammar.

INFINITIVE.

The *Infinitive* mode has neither number, nor person, nor nominative case, before it; and is commonly known by the sign *to* before it, expressed or understood: as,

I wish *to walk*. I am going *to write*.

TENSES, OR TIMES OF THE VERBS.

Time is either Past, Present, or Future (to come).

Past, is what *was* or *has been*.

Present, what now *is*.

Future, what *will be*.

The *past* is divided into three branches; *preterimperfect*, *preterperfect*, and *preterpluperfect*.

Some divide the *future* into two—namely, the *future imperfect*; and *future perfect*.

Thus there are six tenses, or times; namely, Present, Preterimperfect, Preterperfect, Preterpluperfect, Future imperfect, and Future perfect.

THE PRESENT TENSE

Denotes the time that *now is;* the signs are *do*, *am*, and *now*.

I write *now*, or *do* write; I *am* writing.

THE PRETERIMPERFECT

Denotes the time *not* fully past; the signs are *did*, and *was*.

I *did* write, or *was* writing, when you came in.

THE PRETERPERFECT

Denotes the time *fully* past; the sign is *have*.

I *have* written. I *have* been.

THE PRETERPLUPERFECT

Denotes the time *more* than past; the sign is *had*.

When you came, I *had* written.
Before you went, I *had* been.

THE FUTURE IMPERFECT.

Denotes the time to *come;* the signs are *shall* or *will; shall* or *will be*.

THE FUTURE PERFECT

Denotes the time to come hereafter—signs are, *shall* or *will have been.*

TENSES OF THE VERB *be.*

INFINITIVE, *to be.*

INDICATIVE.

I am, &c. present.
I was, &c. imperfect.
I have been, &c. perfect.
I had been, &c. pluperfect.
I shall *or* will be, future imperfect.
I shall have been, future perfect.

The three branches of the past or preter.

TENSES OF AN ACTIVE VERB

INFINITIVE, *to write.*

INDICATIVE.

I write, *or* am writing, present.
I wrote, *or* was writing, imperfect.
I have written, perfect.
I had written, pluperfect.
I shall *or* will write, future imperfect
I shall have written, future perfect.

INFINITIVE, *to walk.*

1. I walk, *do* walk, or *am* walking *now.*
2. I walked, *did* walk, or *was* walking.
3. I *have* walked.

4. I *had* walked.
5. I *shall* walk.
6. I *shall have* walked.

THE VERB *walk*, EXEMPLIFIED.

1. I *take* a walk for pleasure *now*.
2. I *took* a walk before breakfast.
3. I *have taken* a walk already.
4. I *had taken* a walk before you came.
5. I *shall take* another walk in the evening.
6. I *shall have taken* several walks by night.

THE VERB *be*, EXEMPLIFIED.

1. I *am now* in my closet.
2. I *was* in the chamber when you called.
3. I *have been* in the garden.
4. I *had been* in the field before breakfast.
5. I *shall be* below stairs in the afternoon.
6. I *shall have been* twice below, by the evening.

SIGNS OF THE TENSES.

1. Present, *do*, *am*.
2. Imperfect, *did*, *was*.
3. Perfect, *have*.
4. Pluperfect, *had*.
5. Future imperfect, *shall* or *will*.
6. Future perfect, *shall* or *will have*.

TENSES.

1. Present	now doing, or being [1]	I love
2. Imperfect	doing, or being at some time past [2]	I loved, *or* was loving
3. Perfect	now done, or having been [3]	I have loved.
4. Pluperfect	done or having been, at some time past [4]	I had loved.
5. Future imperfect	to be done, or to be, hereafter [5]	I shall *or* will love.
6. Future perfect.	done, or having been, at some time hereafter [6]	I shall *or* will have loved.

VERBS FOR STUDYING.

THE VERB *be.*

INFINITIVE MODE, *to be.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.
1. I am,
2. Thou art,
3. He, she, *or* it, is.

Plural.
1. We are,
2. Ye are,
3. They are.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Sing.
1. I was,
2. Thou wast,
3. He, she, *or* it, was.

Plural.
1. We were,
2. Ye were,
3. They were.

PRETERPERFECT.

Sing.
1. I have been.
2. Thou hast been,
3. He, she, *or* it, has been, *or* hath been.

Plural.
1. We have been,
2. Ye have been;
3. They have been.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Sing.
1. I had been,
2. Thou hadst been,
3. He, she, *or* it, had been.

Plural.
1. We had been,
2. Ye had been,
3. They had been.

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

Sing.
1. I shall be,*
2. Thou shalt be,
3. He, she, *or* it, shall be.

Plural.
1. We shall be,
2. Ye shall be,
3. They shall be.

* See distinction of *shall* and *will*, Mother's Grammar.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Sing.
1. I shall have been,
2. Thou shalt have been,
3. He, she, *or* it, shall have been.

Plural.
1. We shall have been,
2. Ye shall have been,
3. They shall have been.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.
1. Let me be,*
2. Be thou,
3. Let him, her, *or* it, be.

Plural.
1. Let us be,
2. Be ye,
3. Let them be.

PARTICIPLES.

Being—been—having been.

* With young scholars, it is best to avoid all nice disquisitions; and every distinction, which might tend to bewilder and disgust them. In going through the second part of the Child's Grammar, they will find, that, in strictness, it is *let* which is in the imperative, &c.

THE VERB *have*.

INFINITIVE MODE, *to have*.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.
1. I have,
2. Thou hast,
3. He, she, *or* it, has, or hath.

Plural.
1. We have,
2. Ye have,
3. They have.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Sing.
1. I had,
2. Thou hadst,
3. He, she, *or* it, had.

Plural.
1. We had,
2. Ye had,
3. They had.

PRETERPERFECT.

Sing.
1. I have had,
2. Thou hast had,
3. He, she, *or* it, has had, *or* hath had.

Plural.
1. We have had,
2. Ye have had,
3. They have had.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Sing.
1. I had had,
2. Thou hadst had,
3. He, she, *or* it, had had.

Plural.
1. We had had.
2. Ye had had,
3. They had had.

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

Sing.
1. I shall have,
2. Thou shalt have,
3. He, she, *or* it, shall have.

Plural.
1. We shall have,
2. Ye shall have,
3. They shall have.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Sing.
1. I shall have had,
2. Thou shalt have had,
3. He, she, *or* it, shall have had.

Plural.
1. We shall have had,
2. Ye shall have had,
3. They shall have had.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.
1. Let me have,
2. Have thou,
3. Let him, her, *or* it, have.

Plural.
1. Let us have,
2. Have ye,
3. Let them have.

PARTICIPLES.

Having—had—having had.

THE VERB *write.*

INFINITIVE MODE, *to write,*

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.
1. I write,
2. Thou writest,
3. He *or* she writes.

Plural.
1. We write,
2. Ye write,
3. They write.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Sing.
1 I was writing, *or* did write,
2. Thou wast writing, *or* didst write,
3. He *or* she was writing, *or* did write.

Plural.
1. We were writing, *or* did write,
2. Ye were writing, *or* did write,
3. They were writing, *or* did write.

PRETERPERFECT.

Sing.
1. I have written,
2. Thou hast written,
3. He *or* she has written.

Plural.
1. We have written,
2. Ye have written,
3. They have written.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Sing.
1. I had written,
2. Thou hadst written,
3. He *or* she had written.

Plural.
1. We had written,
2. Ye had written,
3. They had written.

FUTURE IMPERFECT.

Sing.
1. I shall, *or* will write,
2. Thou shalt, *or* wilt write,
3. He *or* she shall, *or* will write.

Plural.
1. We shall, *or* will write,
2. Ye shall, *or* will write,
3. They shall, *or* will write.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Sing.
1. I shall have written,
2. Thou shalt have written,
3. He *or* she shall have written.

Plural.
1. We shall have written,
2. Ye shall have written,
3. They shall have written.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.
1. Let me write,
2. Write thou,
3. Let him *or* her write.

Plural.
1. Let us write,
2. Write ye,
3. Let them write.

PARTICIPLES.*

Writing—written—having written.

* On the formation of Participles, their use, &c. see Mother's Grammar, page 48.

FULL EXAMINATION.

I.

What Part of Speech?

II.

To what Accidents is it subject?

---

1. ARTICLE.

Definite or indefinite?

2. NOUN.

Kind?	Proper, or common?
Number?	Singular, or plural?
Case?	Nominative, or genitive?
Gender?	Masculine, or feminine?

3. ADJECTIVE.

Degree?	Positive, comparative, or superlative?

4. PRONOUN.

Person?	First, second, or third?
Number?	Singular, or plural?
Gender?	Masculine, feminine, or neuter?
Case?	Nominative, accusative, or a possessive pronoun, called genitive?

5. VERB.

Mode?	Indicative, imperative, subjunctive, or infinitive?
	The nominative case to the verb; namely, its noun or pronoun?
Kind?	Active, passive, or neuter?
Person?	First, second, or third?
Number?	Singular, or plural?
Tense?	Present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, or future?

6. PARTICIPLE.

Kind?	Active, or passive?
	From what verb derived?

7. ADVERB.

What kind of adverb?—If such as will admit of comparison, whether it be positive, comparative, or superlative?

The rest are undeclined.

N.B. It is a good method to assign the reason why a word is such or such a part of speech; or, &c.

As for example—*Come*, a verb; it is something which we do, and to which we can prefix a pronoun: imperative, because it commands, &c. A small specimen of the method is added.

EXAMPLE OF FULL EXAMINATION.

Butterfly, pretty butterfly, come and rest on this flower, that I hold in my hand.

Q. What part of speech is *butterfly*?

A. A noun; it is the *name* of a thing.

Q. What is *pretty*?

A. An adjective; it expresses the *quality* of the noun.

Q. What is *come?*

A. A verb; it is something which is to be *done.*

Q. What mode is the verb in?

A. The imperative; it commands.

Q. What person?

A. The second person singular; come thou, or do thou come.

Q. *And?*

A. A conjunction; it joins.

Q. *Rest?*

A. A verb imperative; second person singular, rest thou.

Q. *On?*

A. A preposition, shewing the relation of the two nouns, *butterfly* and *flower*, to each other.

Q. *The?*

A. Article definite.

Q. *Flower?*

A. A noun.

Q. *That?*

A. A pronoun demonstrative.

Q. I?

A. Pronoun nominative, going before the verb *hold*, first person, speaking of himself, singular number.

Q. Hold?

A. A verb active, present tense, first person singular, indicative mode, which declares.

Q. What is its nominative case?

A. The pronoun *I*.

Q. In?

A. Preposition.

Q. My?

A. A possessive pronoun.

Q. Hand?

A. A noun.

PARSING LESSONS.

The first time that the pupil is required to parse the following lessons, she should be expected only to tell the part of speech.

I.

Come, let us praise God, for He is exceedingly great; let us bless God, for He is exceedingly good.

Come	verb, imperative mode
let us praise	verb, imperative mode
God	noun
for	conjunction
He	pronoun, nom. 3d person sing. masc.
is	verb, indic. mode, pres. tense, 3d person sing.
exceedingly	adverb
great	adjective
let us bless	verb, imperative mode
God	noun
for	conjunction
He	pronoun, nom. 3d person sing. masc.
is	verb, indic. mode, pres. tense, 3d person sing.
exceedingly	adverb
good	adjective

II.

The birds can sing, and the lambs can bleat; but we can open our lips, in His praise. We can speak of all His goodness.

The	article definite
birds	noun
can	verb, indicative mode
sing	verb, infinitive mode
and	conjunction
the	article definite
lambs	noun
can	verb, indicative mode
bleat	verb, infinitive mode
but	conjunction
we	pron. 1st pers. plur. nom. case
can	verb, indicative mode
open	verb, infinitive mode
our	pronoun possessive
lips	noun
in	preposition
His	pronoun possessive

praise	noun
we	pron. 1st pers. plu. nom. case
can	verb, indicative mode
speak	verb, infinitive mode
of	preposition
all	adjective
His	pronoun possessive
goodness	noun

III.

The sun is glorious, when he shineth in the clear sky; and looketh abroad, over the whole earth.

The	article definite
sun	noun
is	verb, indic. mode, pres. tense, 3d person, sing.
glorious	adjective
when	adverb
he	pronoun, nomin. case, masc. gender, 3d person, sing.

shineth	verb indic. mode, pres. tense, 3d pers. sing.
in	preposition
the	article definite
clear	adjective
sky	noun
and	conjunction
looketh	verb, indic. mode, pres. tense, 3d person sing.
abroad	adverb
over	preposition
the	article definite
whole	adjective
earth	noun

IV.

But He, who made the sun, is more glorious. The eye beholdeth Him not; but He sees all things; and the light of His countenance is over all His works.

But	conjunction
He	pron. nom. 3d pers. sing. masc.

who	pronoun relative, nom.
made	verb, preterimp. 3d, sing.
the	article definite
sun	noun
is	verb, indic. pres. 3d, sing.
more	adverb, comparative
glorious	adjective
the	article definite
eye	noun
beholdeth	verb, indic. 3d, sing. pres.
Him	pronoun, 3d, sing. nom. masc.
not	adverb
but	conjunction
He	pronoun, 3d, sing. nom. masc.
sees	verb, indic. 3d, sing.
all	adjective
things	noun
and	conjunction
the	article definite
light	noun
of	preposition
His	pronoun possessive
countenance	noun

is	verb, indic. pres. 3d, sing.
over	preposition
all	adjective
His	pronoun possessive
works	noun

V.

We may sleep, for He never sleeps; we may close our eyes, in safety; for His eye is always open, to protect us.

We	pronoun, nom. 1st pers. plur.
may	verb, indicative
sleep	verb, infinitive
for	conjunction
He	pronoun, nom. 3d, sing. masc.
never	adverb
sleeps	verb, indic. pres. 3d, sing.
we	pronoun, 1st, plu. nominative
may	verb, indicative
close	verb, infinitive
our	pronoun possessive.

eyes	noun
in	preposition
safety	noun
for	conjunction
His	pronoun possessive
eye	noun
is	verb, indic. pres. 3d, sing.
always	adverb
open	adjective
to protect	verb, infinitive
us	pronoun, 1st, plur. accus.

VI.

Butterfly, pretty butterfly, come and rest on this flower, that I hold in my hand. Whither goest thou, little simpleton! Seest thou not that hungry bird, who watches thee? His beak is sharpened, and already open to devour thee! Come, come then hither, he will be afraid of me; and he will not then dare approach thee. I will not pull off thy wings. Nor torment thee. No,

no, no, thou art little and helpless, like myself; I only wish to look at thee nearer: I want to see thy little head; and to examine thy long body, and thy spread wings, mottled and speckled with a thousand different colours. Butterfly, pretty butterfly, I will not keep thee long. I know, thou hast not long to live; when the summer is over, thou wilt be no more; and for me, I shall only then be six years old. Thou hast not a moment to lose, from enjoying this short life; but thou mayest [illegible]ed, and regale thyself, all the time that I look at thee.

Butterfly	noun
pretty	adjective
butterfly	noun
come	verb, imperative
and	conjunction
rest	verb, imperative
on	preposition
this	pronoun
flower	noun
that	pronoun

I	pronoun, 1st pers. sing. nom.
hold	verb, indic. present tense
in	preposition
my	pronoun
hand	noun
whither	adverb, to what place
goest	verb, indic. pres. 2d, sing.
thou	pronoun, 2d pers. sing. nom.
little	adjective
simpleton	noun
seest	verb, indic. pres. 2d pers. sing.
thou	pronoun, 2d sing. nom.
not	adverb
that	pronoun
hungry	adjective
bird	noun
who	pronoun
watches	verb, indic. pres. 3d, sing.
thee	pronoun, 2d, sing. accusative
his	pronoun possessive
beak	noun
is	verb, indic. pres. 3d pers. sing.
sharpened	participle

and	conjunction
already	adverb
open	adjective
to devour	verb, infinitive
thee	pronoun, 2d, sing. accusative
come	verb, imperative
come	verb, imperative
then	adverb
hither	adverb
he	pronoun, 3d, sing. nom. masc.
will be	verb, indic. future
afraid	adjective
of	preposition
me	pronoun, 1st, sing. accusative
and	conjunction
he	pronoun, 3d, sing. nom. masc.
will	verb, indic. future
not	adverb
then	adverb
dare	verb, indicative
approach	verb, infinitive
thee	pronoun, 2d, sing. accusative
I	pronoun, 1st, sing. nom.

will	verb, indicative
not	adverb
pull	verb
off	preposition
thy	pronoun
wings	noun
nor	conjunction
torment	verb
thee	pronoun, 2d, sing. accusative
no, no, no,	adverbs
thou	pronoun, 2d, sing. nom.
art	verb, indic. pres. 2d pers. sing.
little	adjective
and	conjunction
helpless	adjective
like	adverb
myself	pronoun
I	pronoun, 1st, sing. nom.
only	adverb
wish	verb, indicative, present
to look	verb, infinitive
at	preposition
thee	pronoun, 2d, accusative

nearer	adverb, comparative
I	pronoun
want	verb, indic. pres. 1st, sing.
to see	verb, infinitive
thy	pronoun possessive
little	adjective
head	noun
and	conjunction
to examine	verb, infinitive
thy	pronoun possessive
long	adjective
body	noun
and	conjunction
thy	pronoun possessive
spread	participle
wings	noun, plural
mottled	participle
and	conjunction
speckled	participle
with	preposition
a	article
thousand	adjective (numeral)
different	adjective

colours	noun, plural
butterfly	noun
pretty	adjective
butterfly	noun
I	pronoun
will	verb (auxiliary)
not	adverb
keep	verb, infinitive
thee	pronoun, 2d, sing. accusative
long	adverb
I	pronoun
know	verb, indic. pres. 1st, sing.
thou	pronoun, 2d pers. sing. nom.
hast	verb, indic. pres. 2d, sing.
not	adverb
long	adverb
to live	verb, infinitive
when	adverb
the	article
summer	noun
is	verb, indic. pres. 3d pers. sing.
over	adverb
thou	pronoun, 2d pers. sing. nom.

wilt be	verb, indic. future, 3d, sing.
no more	adverb
and	conjunction
for	preposition
me	pronoun, 1st, sing. accusative
I	pronoun, 1st pers. sing. nom.
shall	verb (auxiliary)
only	adverb
then	adverb
be	verb, indic. future, 1st, sing.
six	adjective (numeral)
years	noun
old	adjective
thou	pronoun, 2d, sing. nom.
hast	verb, indic. pres. 2d pers. sing.
not	adverb
a	article, indefinite
moment	noun
to lose	verb, infinitive
from	preposition
enjoying	participle present
this	pronoun
short	adjective

life	noun
but	conjunction
thou	pronoun
mayest	verb, indic. pres. 2d, sing.
feed	verb, infinitive
and	conjunction
regale	verb, infinitive
thyself	pronoun
all	adjective
the	article
time	noun
that	pronoun
I	pronoun, 1st, sing. nom.
look	verb, indic. pres. 1st, sing.
at	preposition
thee	pronoun, 2d, sing. accusative.

QUERIES REFERRING TO THE RESPECTIVE PAGES OF THIS LITTLE GRAMMAR.

How many parts of Speech are there?—*See page* 1.

What are they called?

What is an article?

How many are there?

What are they called?

What is a *noun?*

Tell me some *persons.*

Give me some examples of *places.*

Now name some *things.*—*Page* 2.

How are nouns divided?

What are nouns common?

What are proper names?

Is *town* proper, or common?

What is London?—*Page* 3.

What is an adjective?

Tell me some examples of adjectives.

Has a noun sense, *alone?*—I saw a *doll.*

Has an adjective sense, *alone?*—I saw a *pretty.*

What changes belong to an adjective?—*Page* 4.

What is a pronoun?

Speaking of myself, what words do I use?

Do I say, Mamma loves you; kiss mamma?—or, *I* love you; kiss *me?*

How many kinds of pronouns are there?—*Page* 5.

There are four kinds.

Repeat the pronouns *personal*.

Tell me which are *relative* pronouns.

Which are *demonstrative* pronouns?

What pronoun relative is used, when *things* are spoken of?

What are used for *persons*?

Tell me some *possessive* pronouns—*P*.6.

How many numbers has a pronoun?

What is a *verb*?

What is the mark of a verb?

How many *genders* are there?—*P*. 8.

What does the masculine denote?

What does the feminine?

When is the neuter used?

How many cases has a pronoun?—*P*. 9.

What are they called?

Where does the *nominative* go?

What is it called?

To what question does the nominative answer?

Where does the *accusative* go?

What is it called?

Why is it called *objective*?

To what question does the accusative answer?

Repeat the nominative cases of the pronouns.—*Page* 10.

Now tell me the accusative cases.

What is *I*?

What is the accusative of the pronoun I?

How many persons have the pronouns?

Of whom does the *first* person speak?

What are pronouns of the *first* person?

The 2d person is spoken to—what are the pronouns?

The 3d is spoken *of*—what are the pronouns used?

Tell me the first person singular.

Tell me the 3d person singular: Papa is absent; we speak *of* him—Do you not say, *he* loves us, and we love *him*?

Of what persons are nouns?—*Page* 11.

How many numbers are there?—*P.* 12.

Of how many does the singular speak?

How many cases have nouns?—*P.* 13.

What are they called?

What does the nominative do?

Where does it go? (The *active* verb is understood: but such distinctions must be reserved.)

What question does it answer?

To what question does the genitive answer?

What is the sign of the genitive?

What does it denote?

What is it sometimes called?

How is it sometimes formed in writing?

My brothers are here—what is the case of brothers?—It merely names more than one; is it not the nominative plural?

This is my brother's book—or the book of my brother.—That denotes possession, and is therefore the genitive.

The rest had better be ranked under the general appellation of Particles, *to a very young pupil.*

What is an adverb?—*Page* 15.

What does the adverb shew?

How is it frequently formed?

How many kinds of adverbs are there?—*Page* 17.

Are adverbs ever compared?
What does the conjunction do?
Which are conjunctions?—*Page* 18.
Has a conjunction meaning by itself?
Has *and* sense alone?
What is a preposition?
See a list of Prepositions *at page* 61 *of* "*Parsing Lessons for Elder Pupils.*"
My papa is gone London.—What word is wanted?
What is an interjection?—*Page* 19.

MODES.

How many modes are there?—*Page* 24.
What are they called?
What does the indicative do?
What does the imperative?
Why has the subjunctive that name?
How do you know the infinitive?—*P.* 25.
Has it number, person, &c.?

TENSES.

What is meant by tense?—*Page* 25.
What is past time?
What is present time?

What is future?

How many tenses are there?

What are they called?

What does the present tense denote?—*Page* 26.

What are its signs?

What does the preterimperfect denote?

What are its signs?

What does the preterperfect denote?

What is its sign?

What does the preterpluperfect denote?

What is the sign?

What does the future imperfect denote?

What are the signs?

What does the future perfect denote?—*Page* 27.

What are its signs?

What tense is *I am?*

What tense is *I was?* &c.

What are the signs of each tense?—*Page* 29.

THE END.

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